THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1867. "Sweet Violets."

"Violets/sweet violets, all April's in the cry."
[Leigh Hunt.

Through squares and terraces suburban We, plighted lovers, waiked together, While, shrill beneath the changeful sky, Rang out the violet-seller's cry. Ah, Love; how bright those hastening hours; How fair the hopes that shone before us! For us the earth put forth her flowers. For us the blackbirds sang their chorus,

M; Isabel, do you remember How, in the fittal April weather

And still I see your sweet face soften
With tender smile and pensive pity,
As in our path we meet a inaiden—
A child waif from the seeting city—
And still rings out the violet cry,
And still the changing clouds sit by.

Last week I passed you in the row,
Last might I met you at a zoire;
I watch'd your fair head meekly b nt
Above the last che'd', courre by Dore;
But your heart's hidden mystery,
Tis not for mortal eye to see.

Enough that since that by gone spring time, When we two lovers walked together, Your heart has caught a trick of changing, Caprictous as the April weather; And the lorn violet seiler's cry Sounds like a dirge as I go by.

Your bouquets now are rare exotics, But who - all say those splandid blo Are sweeter than my lowly flowers-The violets that we stopp'd to buy Beneath that sunlit April sky?

Alas! 'twas then our spring time, dearest, and o'er lite's path there shome a glory, While all our footsalls went to music, Like mystic lute in fairy story; But now youth's glamour shines no more On the dull earth we wander o'er.

Some day, perchance, for mere distraction, You'll ransack a forgotten casket, And light upon the faded posy I gave you from the vagrant's basket; And those poor withered flowers shall be almost a link 'twixt you and me. Notes on the South.

WILLIAM O. PRIME, Esq., the able editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, has lately 16turned to New York from an extensive tour in the South, and is publishing his observations in his paper. The following is the second of the series, and will be read and appreciated by our Southern

"Why, sure, and were'nt they all dimmerats, and voting the regular ticket of Hofman for Governor? It would have been intirely agin me conscience to lose so many good dimmeratic votes." people:

The curious aspect is presented in portions of the Southern States of a part of the country needing supplies of merchandise which are plenty in other parts, but unable to obtain them even at large prices. For example, hay is an article in great demand in parts of Georgia. It was selling by the fale in Augusta a few weeks ago at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a hundred. Notwithstanding this high price the ordinary rules of trade fail to operate, and there is is no flow of the high-priced article to supply the demand. On fooling, into tho reasons for this we are plainly compelled to attribute it to the great characteristic inct that the Soath has neither money discreteled in which to undertake business. 8th March. He was known as a Russian major, aged eighty-five, named Count Louis Carlowitch de Ligny Luxemburg. His reputed father, Count Charles de Ligny Luxemburg, was a French colonel: in the reign of Louis XVI. The son, the Count, just dead, died almost unknown and unnoticed. It is reported that he was the unfortunate Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV, and Marie Antoinette. It is said that upon the entry of the Allies into Paris this Count was presented to Josephine, who promised him safety, and requested him to come to her the next day; but she died that night. This incident is said ty by related in "Memoirs d'un characteristic inct that the Soath has neither money nor credit on which to undertake business. "Why does not a yessel load of hay come here at once?" The saliswer was, "If a Northern man wishes to sell hay here he must come down with his load and peddle it out bale by bale, unless he is willing to trust we, and as a few are willing to do so our supplies are short. This incidental illustration tensi directly to the great and prominent point which is worthy the attention of Northern men, namely the openings for Northern capital in the South.

There was never offered to capitalists a more There was never one detect to explaints a more promising field of investment. It needs only a visit to convince them of this, and they will be welcomed with the utmost cordainty, whether they come as visitors or as residents. It matters nothing what is the political faith of the Northern man: its died or Conservative, he will be welcom-ed and walt received. The published statements to the contrary of this are apsolutely untrue. If a Northern rowdy gets drink in a Southern hotel, becomes riotous and receives deserved punishto the contrary of this are absolutely intrue. If a Northern rowdy gots drunk in a Southern hotel, becomes riotous and receives deserved punishment, it is generally published in the North as an instance of Southern librariament of Northern travellers Alf classes of the people, old and young, are impressed, with the conviction that they need Northern rangellers conversing in hotels withouthern men where in the course of the conversation it appeared that some of them had been soldiers on opposite fides in the same battles, and the course of the battles framed at once the subject of animated and interested conversation, but in no instance was then the slightest insuit, ill-feeling, or passion deplayed. We have seen annuar conversations between civilians, where the subject was the loss of the couteer. In short the war has already assumed in the minds of men a sort of historic aspect, its insults are accepted as combining, and no one dreams of ever again opening the questions involved.

One of the best societies which could be formed ow would be a benevolent society to promote inexpeditions of political speakers which will do good. It is the visits to the South of honest men who have no political ends to serve which should

who have m pontical ends to serve which should be encouraged.

We speak of the openings for capital. These openings are of two classes; the first in the way of loans of mency, the second in the way of purchases of property. There is, of course, apprehension on the part of Northern men that the values of Southern securities may be overestimated. But we are persuaded, that there can hardly be a lower depth than has now been reached. Certainly it is impossible that the real natate of the South can ever be worth less than it is now offered at. There are no better securities in the world than are now proposed in bonds and mortgages on Southern real estate.

ed in bonneaur mortgages on southern reseated.

The margins are ample on the present low valuations, while they are from four-fifth to nine-tenths of the value of the property eight years ago. We have seen improved property of the best class, which was salable before the war at \$50,000, offered now for \$15,000, and a loan acked on it of \$8000, without a taken. We have seen plantations formerly worth the dollars an acre, including cleared, awamp and tumber land, now offered urgently at one dollar, and squarter an acre, without finding a purchaser. The general depression is so great that menogrammous only for a little money on which to endeavor to make a new start from the very beginning. They regard their present ruin as absolute.

The question for capitalists is of course simply, whether the future promises a better state of things and higher values. It is impossible to look over the rich ands of the South and doubt that

things and nights values. It is impossible to look over the rich lands of the South and doubt that they will again hereafter, as heretofore, produce wealth, and fustain commercial and political power. The world wants their produce, and the world will have it. If hast year's coop had not proved to so many a faith it has year would have done much to increase values and arouse industry.

And it is great error in Northern men to suppose that the Southern agriculturists are old fory, and need Northern education. Let it be understood distinctly that no man knows better how to grow cotton or rice than the Southern planter. They have diviocit their lives to it. They are men of education and experience, who have studied with the nimost case for many years the most effective methods of cultivation. The Northern man who goes there to plant must expect to learn, not to teach! The results of their laber are abundantly known in the past; and the whole country would ask nothing more now than to see those annual results regioned to what they were a few years ago.

annual results restored to what they were a few years ago.

There is overy reason for directing the attention of capital to the Southern States. The opportunities for safe investment are abundant; and if the investor seeks to speculate, there are sure openings for increasing his capital two, five and tenfold. There is no point where this is more manifest than in the neighborhood of Augusta, one of the most beautiful cities of the South. Those splendid residences at the Sand Hills, known to all travellers in old times as the abodes of health, wealth and fuzury, are in many instances offered for sale at prices fabulously low, and plantations near that city are to be purchased at rates which must be doubled within a year if the crop be a good one.

Who can doubt that this portion of Georgia will rapidly develop wealth? Georgia itself is one of the most renarkable. States in natural wealth on the earth's surface. Within its boundaries may be grown earth's surface. Within its boundaries may be grown nearly every article of food and luxury known to the tropic and temperate zones. Bananas and oranges, tea and coffee, cotton and corn, apples, melons, peaches, potatoes; whatever the United States and Cuba can produce, Georgia can also produce within her limits. Her mineral treasures are also vast and waried; gold and iron and other metals abound in his mines. Slate, marble, and other stones are in her quarries. Certainly here is a State whose prospect of wealth in the future ought to be beyond a doubt.

Russian America.

The following is the substance of information in regard to Russian America, derived from Profesor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution:

Means of Information.—Has had two explorers in that field: between one and two years, who returned last autumn, bringing a collection of specimens of natural history, extending from the British possessions to the shores of the Polar Sea.

CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE, The coast from Prince of Wales' Island to the entrance of Behring's Straits during the winter months about the same as at the city of Washington. Little snow, much rain. During the summer months very forgy.

Timber — Whole country well up to the northern coast heavily timbered, chiefly hard pine forests, small trees up to the very shores. Some of the islands heavily timbered with pine forests and dense underbrush, some of them destitute of timber and covered with grass of luxurious growth. Soil on the west coast produces excellent harley and roots, such as radishes, turnips, and esculents, snoh as lettuce, cabbage, etc.

Avimals.—Furred animals, such as sea ofter. Russian America.

and roots, such as radishes, turmps, and esculents, such as lettuce, cabbage, etc.

ANIMALS.—Furred animals, such as sea otter, river otter, sable, furred seal, minx, foxes, black, silver, red, etc., in great numbers. Red deer in the south, reindeer in the north.

FIRM.—Herring, salmon, halbut and codfish abound in exhaustless numbers. Pehring's sea organ, whales are very numerous.

and northward great whales are very numerous.

Minerals.—Surface washings of gold have been discovered on the headwaters of streams, on east developments the same of mountains. Geological developments the same on west slopes.

Native copper has been discovered in various places on the coast, and in the vicinity of Copper Company.

Iron ore of excellent quality, and believed to exist in exhaustless quantity, is now being smelted and worked by Russian artisans in repairing ships, &c. Coal is found in large quantities, used by the Russians for naval purposes, similar to New Brunswick coal, not equal to Camberland coal. Recent be a better quality of coal, not yet tested.

Inharrands.—Five or six thousand Russians, and filty or sixty thousand Indians and Esquimaux. The Esquimaux inhabit the coast on the Northern Sca, are industrous, peaceable and tractable, and live by hunting and fishing. The Indians inhabit the interior, are peaceable, and live by hunting, fishing and trapping.

great grievance of her Royal Highness was that she could not sleep. Not poppy juice, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the royal modicine chest, could medicine her Royal Highness was that she white Corn offering remaining over unsold.

Molasses.—The only sale reported to-day was 20 hids porto Rice, to the trade, price not given; market for a dractable, and inverted but steady. Bulk Meats are offered at 8½c for Shoulders to arrive; Sides held at a happy thought, and got seven hours of the land in the had a happy thought, and got seven hours of the land in the had a happy thought, and got seven hours of the land in the white Corn offering remaining over unsold.

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say whom.

A Rather Seandalous Story. At the last municipal election General Halpine ran for Register, and was elected. In the Citizen, his journal, we find this week the following remin-

must have been registered in more places

"Repeaters, Pat! Why, what are those?"

been going to be start of the s

and yo's musurt be too hard on him. Well, what do you want? says he, as fair as any man could. 'Why, you must divide up,' says I, 'and take half of the Gineral's tickets, and the other half of ye's can vote for McCool, if ye's like! With that we went into the corner grocery store, kept by Tim Shannon, where we had a dhrink all round."

"How was that? In spite of the Excise law,

that torbids the sale of liquor on election days!"

"Och, bother the Excise law. We had a dhrink
all round, and I made one-haif of them throw away
their AlcCool tickets and take the Gineral's. But

after that, I had to go round with them to make sure that they voted fair. That's the way it came about that I only voted fower times." "But, Pat, why did'nt you challenge them all?"

"Och, yer honor, that would have been a in my

"Against your conscience! What do you mean by that?"

This may seem to Miles O'Reilly a joke. It wil

Another Louis XVII.

ith March. He was known as a Russian major,

nt is said to be related in "Mer

Pair de France," in which it is stated that the visitor to the Empress was the Dauphin.

The story represents that the Empress and Madam Tallien entrusted the reputed Dauphin,

Madam Tallien entrusted the reputed Dauphin, when an infant, to the reputed father, Count Charles de Ligny Luxemburg. This was during the iteign of Terror and when the Empress was Josephine Beauharnois. The ladies furnished the Count with ample means and a passport, and informed him that the parentage of the child would be received in the property of the child would be received in the property of the child would be received in the property of the child would be received in the child received in the child would be received by the child would be received

be made known to him. They were arrested in their route and put in prison from which, after two years, they were liberated through the instru-mentality of the Empress and Madam Patlien. A

mentanty of the Empress and madam latten. A circumstance considered strange is that Count Louis was admitted into the Bussian army, was soon raised to the title of Major, and had his title of count confirmed without having produced a register of baptism—quite a violation of Russian law. The Count always kept a portrait of Marie Autoinstate handing at the head of his hed.

Antoinette hanging at the head of his bed. A very pretty story; but the readers of Thier's history will conclude that it is not a true one. It is

ltogether incredible. In this case the hero's death is announced along

with the development of his royal character. As in the case of the Rev. Mr. Williams, in Canada

the people of St. Petersburg will not be vexed with the question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?"

The Tables Turned-Steenbock & Co. after Claiffin & Co.—Damages Laid at \$250,000 —Two Hun.tre.: Virginia Merchants At-tached.

In the Dispatch of April 11 we mentioned that Messrs: Claiffin & Co., of New York, had caused an attachment to be levied on the entire stock of goods of Messrs. J. Steenbock & Co. for a debt of \$43,000.

of Messrs. J. Steenbock & Co. for a debt of \$43,000, and that the Sergeant of the city had taken possession of the store and closed it. As is well known, the store has since remained closed. We stated at the time that the friends of Messrs. Steenbock & Co. affirmed that no good ground existed for this summary proceeding; that they were doing business in a fair and legitimate man-

net; had paid all their obligations as they ma-bared; and would take steps to quash the attach-ment and recover damages for the immense loss indicted on them by Clafflin & Co. The attach-

are known to be, and all of whom are supposed to be, indebted to Clafflin & Co. for goods purchased of them. These attachments were served in Rich-mond on Friday, and in the other cities on Satur-

mond on Friday, and in the other cities of saturated and a standard and a sensation was created in business circles. The tables are now turned, and commercial men will look with great interest to the trial of these cases. The first case will be tried by Judge Lyons, and the last by Judge Meredith.

[Richmond Dispatch.

The Japan Trade.

The San Francisco Bulletin has an interesting article upon this subject. It appears that the total value of exports from Yokohama during the last year, was \$16,186,110, and of imports, \$10,502,341; making the total commerce of the port \$26,778,-451. The exports consisted principally of silks, cotton and teas, the silks alone reaching a value of learly \$12,000,000. The imports consisted principally of woollen and cotton goods, broudeloths, velvets, iron, arms, skips, naval stores, ammuni-

rearly \$12,000,000. The imports consisted principally of woollen and cotton goods, broudcloths, velvets, iron, arms, skips, naval stores, ammunition and liquors. The foreign trade of Yokohama is divided between the Americans, British, French, Dutch, Prussian and Swiss, but the British get by far the most of it, having last year, \$9,037,040 of the exports, and \$7,763,250 of the imports; making a total of \$16,801,190, or about two-thirds of the whole commerce of the port. The Americans had only \$3,015,807 of the exports, and \$996,721 of the imports; making a total of \$4,012,528, or little more than one-sixth of the whole. The Franch have nearly the same proportion of the trade.

The days of British supremacy in this trade are, however, numbered. Communication between this country and Japan, by way of San-Francisco, is the most direct, and the Pacific States alone can supply most of the staples which are in the list of imports at Yokohama. California and Oregon woolen goods, California liquors, leather and leather manufactures, will go forward freely, not to speak of the gold, silver and quicksilver which will be demanded for consumption and exchange. The Bulletin thinks that the imports and exports will assume a much wider range. "Orders have elseed the heave received in this extra for many

The Builetin thinks that the imports and exports will assume a much wider range. "Orders have already been received in this city for many articles never before sent to Japan, and the applications for freight by the Colorado, which sails for Yokohama again on the 3d of April, far exceed her capacity, a large proportion of them being for Japan."

not look so to many Americans who read it.

ming round

There is said to be a movement for independence in that part of British America kno vn as the Red River Country, lving north of Dakotah, and subject at present to the control of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, whose only interest in it consists in its supply of furs. It has a population of ten thousand, is a fine agricultural region, and trades now, so far as it-trades at all, with the inhabitants of Minnesota on its southern border. The United States Government has established a postal route to its southern boundary, and placed a postoffice and a custom house very near the line. The consequence is that they buy all their supplies of cotton and other goods from the United States. The inhabitants are getting up a sharp agitation as to their condition, insisting either of the election : AN O'ER TRUE TALE .- "Well, Pat," I said to AN O'RR faithful adacrents in politics, after the trying campaign of last December was over, and my pet project accomplished in the election for Register: "Well, Pat, how often did you vote at Register: "Well, Pat, how often did you vote at the last election?"
"Och! ver honor," was the modest reply of my trusty henchman, "don't be axin' me any sich questions. Ye's knows it's intirely agin the law to "Yes, Pat, but it's all over now, and you can agitation as to their condition, insisting either ipon greater care and attention from the English or Canadian authorities, or elso upon independence, with the right of disposing of themselves as they see fit. One of the local papers describes the movement as one of importance, and likely to lead to interesting results. trust me, any way."
"Well, yer honor, I didn't vote but fower "Only four! Why, how did that happen? You

that."
- So I was. I was registhered in eight wards, but I only got a chance to vote in fower of 'em."
- What was the matter? Did the police got track TRUTH FROM AN UNLOOKED FOR QUARTER.—The Republican paper most decidedly and unqualifiedly against the Military Bilt is the Checimati Commercial. It considers the Bill an extreme and "Oh, no, yer honor, no danger of that. My houses were posted, and all answered illegantly without a bungle among them. But this was the way it came about. I had voted lower times, but just as I got through, I met McCools repayters coming round." dangerous measure, if not a great crime against liberty, and says:
"The guillotines of France did not drip with blood because the Acts passed by the National As-sembly were cruel in their terms, but because they established irresponsible tribunals with unlimited powers; but none, not even the Committee on Pul-lic Safety, was so irresponsible or so nowerful "My peaters, rath why, what are those in och, sure, and yer honor knows as well as meself. Repayters! them's the bies what's registhered in every disthrick. Well, as I was sayin', jest as I left me last votin' place, I met McCool's repayters. They want this was a feet and the cool's repayters. They were thirty-two of them, and Rooney O'Flaherty was at their head. Now I had been going it sthrong for the Gineral for Regis-ter, as yer honor tould me ye wanted me to, and I

powers; but none, not even the Committee on Public Safety, was so irresponsible or so powerful as this dictatorship which we propose to install over one-third of the American nation. If no considerations of general justice will make Congress pause, one thing at least should make them careful. If this despotic power is to be in the President's hands, and if he is what they believe him, the sharp edge of the sword may be turned toward the loyal men of the South, instead of the rebels for whom it was drawn. FREE MASONBY IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS .- The

Montana Post says: "It is proposed to rear here, in the heart of the Rosky Mountains, a great Maonic Temple, an enduring monument of the work some Temple, an enduring monument of the work of Montana masons, and a model of modern architecture. The ground immediately adjoining the present hall has been purchased, several thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and at a meeting called it is intended to determine the preliminary measures for an early commencement of labor. The building is to be of stone, three stories in height comparison to the property of with palls twentylabor. The building is to be of stone, three stories in height, completely fireproof, with hals twenty-five by seventy-five feet in the clear. The old half will open from the second story, and be divided into committee and reception rooms, and a banqut hall. The cost of construction is estimated at \$20,000 to \$25,000, and when completed will be furnished in the best style of the Order."

COMMERCIAL.

Exports. NEW YORK—Per steamship E 8 Souder—35 bags 3 I and 261 bales Upland Cotton, 61 bbis Rosin, 95 bales Yarn and Clock, 80 bbis Vogetables, 137 Packages.

PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship J W Evorman—71 bales Cotton, 44 casks Rice, 35 bales Yarns, 42 casks Clay, 9 bbis Rosin, 50 bbis Spirits Turpontine, 3 bales Rope Cuttings, 95 coils Rope, 137 Railroad Wheels, 40 bbis Vegotables, 100 cmpty Barrels, 50,000 feet Lumber, and 40 pacanges Mdze.

RICHMOND, VA—Per sour Louica Hatch—169 tons Old Iron, &c.

The latest foreign mails bring a curious piece of news, relating to the death of a man supposed to be the hapless Louis XVII. A mysterious person-age died at St. Petersburg, and was bur,ed on the The Charleston Cotton Market OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Wednesday Evening, May 1, 1867.

The transactions were confined to 69 bales, when the narket came to a stand in consequence of a decline in the English market, the staple here closing with a lower tendency and quite nominal. The sales were 10 at 24c.,

> The York Herald of Monday, April 29th, has the fol lowing statement under its commercial head, which we publish for what it may be worth: Cotton bills are still regarded with distrust and further Cotton bills are still regarded with distrust and further statures in the trade are expected, the losses by the steady decline in the price of the staple having fallen with particular severity upon a considerable number of prominent houses, and the general behief is that the present rally in the Liverpool market will be followed by renewed depression there as soon as the speculators have completed the covering of their "short" contracts, to which the recovery is doubtless mainly attributable.

Augusta Market AUGUSTA, April 30.-FINANCIAL-GOLD-Brokers are

nying at 135 and selling at 136. Silven—Brokers are buying at 128 and selling at 182. SECURITIES generally dull.

COTTON—The market opened with a good demand this corrox—the market opened with a good activate this morning, and a good many sales were made at prices rauging from 25 kg for Mudding; to 27c for Strict Aliding; but noon dispatches from Liverpool and New York caused a degression, and the market closed dull, buyers offering 1a2 and 3 cts of from the morning prices. Sales appointed to 489 bales, as rollows: i at 20; 20 at 25; 27 at onering has an e ces on the state as follows: 1 at 20; 20 at 25; 27 at 25; 25; 125 at 26; 106 at 27, and 210 bales on private terms.

Receipts 164 bales.

Mobile Market. MOBILE, April 27.—COTTON.—There has been a good and active demand throughout the day at very irregular prices. In the morning the stock offering was very light, and some sales were made as low as 2-3/cc, but as the day advanced and buyers showed more disposition to operate at the ideas of factors, the selections increased, and sales reached 1000 bales. We hear of purchases at 23%, 24 and 25c, the market closing at about 24x25c. The public being cut off from the usual source of information e being cut off from the usual source of information a seems invariably the case when Liverpool shows which seems invariably the case when inverpool anows an advancing tendency. Holders have worked in the dark—moving only with the demand.

We hear a universal murmur against the Press and Merchants' Line, which, by the way, is one and the same; or rather in represented by the same again here. It is

Merchants' Line, which, by the way, is one and the same; or, rather, is represented by the same agent here. It is a notorious fact, that when the news is untavorable from abroad, we get here the noon reports from Liverpool between hall-past hine and eleven o'clock in the morning, and the closing report about one or two o'clock; but let the market turn in the other direction, and if the public is treated to it betwee the ollowing morning, they are indeed fortunate. We are glad to near that the question is being aguited, of a meeting of the merchaute, to take steps to regulate this matter. This should be done. The Proes pays heavily for its news, and a large number of merchauts pay a stated weekly sum for reports which, as a general rule, are not worth the paper they are written on. We may have something more definite to say on this

subject.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL—Gold opened this morning at 137, a 138 %, but under uniavorable New York accounts, prices gave way, and at the close the rates were, 136 Ka137. We note a rather better business in Sterling

indicted on them by Clafflin & Co. The attachment case is pending in Judge Lyon's court, awaiting the taking of depositions in distant cities by flajor Sturdivant, the council of the plaintiffs, who is how absent on that business.

In the meantime, to secure a fund out of which to indemnify themselves for the outrage which they claim has been perpetrated on their rights and interests, Messrs. Steenbock & Co., by their council, Messrs. Nance & Williams and Judge Crump, have instituted suit for the amount of \$250,600 damages, and have caused garnishee attachments to be served on about two hundred merchants in Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Danville, Lynchburg, Staunton, Charlottesville, Alexandria and Fredericksburg, many of whom are known to be, and all of whom are supposed to 144\\ a146, for Sixty days, and 145\\ a146 for Sight choice bills. The same may be said of New York Sight at—say \(\) preminin checking, and \(\) \(\) \(\) discount buying outside. \(\) New Orleans Sight is stiff at par, New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Corron—Under the com-posed influence of a sharp reaction at Liverpool, and a decided improvement at New York, the market opened this morning with a continuance of the previous demand, and despite the materially enhanced pretensions of holders, as well as the limited character of the assortment offering, the movement has been quite authorities the continuance of the continuance of the second of the continuance of the second of the second of the continuance of the continuance of the second of the continuance of the previous demand, and the continuance of the previous demand, and the previous demand the previous demand. and despits the materially chalance precisions of solars, as well as the limited character of the assortment offering, the movement has been quite active throughout, resulting in sales of 3700 bales, seventeen brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated a quotable advance, the principal portion of the lists sold changing hands at figures 1c per lb above last evening's closing rates. Beforring to the above remarks, we now quote as follows: Ordinary 18c; Low Middling 22½23, and Middling 26c. The day's transactions would have been more liberal had not several buyers been provented from purchasing by the obstacles presented to the negotiation of sterling exchange. The absence of the regular daily dispatches from Liverpool absence of the regular daily dispatches from Liverpool absence of the regular daily dispatches from Liverpool absence of 18,500 bales, against 9500 last week, and 14,550 the week before. The receipts proper during the past week, excluding the arrivals from Mobile. Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements.) ag-

which are included in their respective statemer gregate 6021 bales, against 9121 last week, show crease of 3100 bales. The week's exports sum u bales, 2053 of which were constwise, and 22,351 to parts.	ng a d p 24,4
STATEMENT OF COTTON.	
Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1866bales. Received to-day	102,0
Received previouly	-703,6
	805,60
Cleared to-day 3,010	
Cleared previously	-665,0
Stock on hand	.140,6
and the same of th	atom L

JAPANESE.—To-night the celebrated Japanese jugglers open for three nights at Music Hall. They arrived in town yesterday, and they attracted much attention in the street to-day, dressed in the singular style of their country. They watch closely all they see, and note everything—style of houses, kind of trees, vehicles, etc., and transfer exect many thing to pear, with their nancils. Baltimore Market. Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 29,—Bark.—Quercitron No. 2 scarce and in demand, and prices advanced to \$23a25. We notice a sale of 1000 bags, terms not transpired, though understood equal to the outside figure. No. 2 is held at \$32a33 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ tou, tree on board.

Corrox.—Early in the day the demand was quite active, with sales of 250 bales at 25a27c for long middling, and 28c for middling upland; subsequently, with cable advices reporting a very decided advance at Liverpool, holders withdrew their stocks and the market crosed firm at 30c asked for Middling Upland, an advance since Thursday last of 6a/c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb.

COFFEE.—Our market is quict, but holders firm; we notice sales of 1000 bags 10c, ex Grey Engle, to go West, on private terms, and 550 bags do, ex May Queen, at 134/c gold, in bond. Quotations generally remain as last given. houses, kind of trees, vehicles, etc., and trunsfer a great many thing to paper with their pencils, being accomplished draughtsmen. Their heads are bare, with the hair shaved well back from their forcheads, and coiled up in a pig-tail arrangement on the top. Their over-garmen: is a long loose mantle or gown, which is clumsily tucked up to keep from the pavement. The one-sided way in which they wear this gives them an awkward appearance. To add to their uncouth appearance, they wear large sandals of wood, fustened across the foot by a strap, and resting on clogs an inch and a half high.

FLOUR.—The market is inactive, but holders firm or the foot by a strap, and resting on clogs an inch and a half high.

They are stopping at the City Hotel, where they have arranged their rooms in Japanese style. On the mantel shelf is a candle kept constantly burning before a long strap of pictured bamboo. On each side of this are brass stands of queer shape. For beds they use silk mattresses, which are emptied and filled afresh every day. For a pillow they use a little rest of mahogany about five inches high, with cushions on top. On this they rest the back of the neck, letting their heads dangle over behind.—New Haven Register. account of the scarcity of good descriptions. The only sale reported was 100 bbis Northwestern Extra at 213 50, and small lots to the trade within the range annexed. Corn meal is held firm at \$6 20, at which last sales were effected. We revise quotations, viz:

3	gach side of this are brass stants of queet stap.	Howard-street super and One Extra Pit 25	
я	For beds they use silk mattresses, which are	Howard-street Shipping Extra 12 50	(a) 13 50
ą	emptied and filled afresh every day. For a pillow		
	emptied and inted arrest every day. Tot a prinor	Howard-street Family 15 50	
	they use a little rest of mahogany about five inches		
	high, with cushions on top. On this they rest the	Onto Super and Cut Extra 11 00	(0, 11 73
	back of the neck, letting their heads dangle over	Ohio Extra Shipping 00 00	@ 00 00
	Dack of the neck, letting their heads danger over	Obio retailing	(0) 00 00
ä	behindNew Haven Register.	Ohio Family 14 50	(0, 15 50
		Northwestern Super 00 00	65 00 Ut
	The trial of C. C. Williams, the spiritualist, at	Northwestern Extru	(E 14 OC
ij	Norwich, Conn., who in January last starved his	City mills Super	(m) 11 5t
	Norwich, Comes, who id contain the death come	City Mills, Standard Extra 12 50	(c: 13 50
	child, a girl of thirteen, nearly to death. com-	Care agent other class bounds Darton 17 50	(et 17 (H)
8	menced on Tuesday. The evidence shows that he	Baltimore, Weich's & Greenfield Fam'y 18 00	
8	kept her in a cold room on water gruel for three	Baltimore high grade Extra 17 50	
•	weeks, and for three days gave her no food. He		
i.	weeks, and for three days gave her no room the	Rye Flour, new 9 00	(6 2 30
	gagged her for speaking to him, and with his al-	Corn Meal, City Mills 6 20	fet. 00 UC
я	leged paramour, a niece of Horace Mann, cowhid-	GRAIN-Wheat 650 bushels only offered; ma	eket oni
•	ed her some thenty-five times. The girl escaped	with sales of 150 bushels white at \$3 45; 100 by	this de sto
	cu net some thenty-nye times. The girt compon	\$3 45: 370 bushels fair red at \$3 10a3 15,	
	by jumping from a third story window into a snow		
	bank. The girl testified yesterday. The defence	small lots Pennsylvania at \$3a3 05. Cora-20), (KA) DUS
d	admits the facts, but pleads insanity. The case	els white and 11,200 bushels yellow offered;	
L		the sales were 10,000 bushels at \$1 25a1 27, clo	sing dall
	goes to the jury to-day.	\$1.95a196 R100 bushels prime velow at \$1	

lent quality, and believed to expandity, and believed to expandity, is now being smelted sian artisans in repairing shops, in large quantities, used by the purposes, similar to New Bruns-Ito Camberland coal. Recent in made of what is believed to fool, rot yet tested.

The London Star puffs a subtle puff in its account of the liness of the Princess of Wales. The great grievance of her Royal Highness was that the count of the illness of the Princess of Wales. The great grievance of her Royal Highness was that she could not sleep. Not poppy juice, nor man-

123/c for clear rib-we also notice the sale of 27 tres au-There is said to be a movement for inde-12%c for cicar rib—we also notice the sam of 27 free singar-cured uncovered Hams, mouldy, at 13c; we quote in goo i condition, pain 15a;6c and sugar-cured canvased 17a;7%c tres, latter for retail lots; city %c loss. Moss Pork 5:3 75 per bbl—salos small.

Rice—Carolina is held firm at 11a1%c, we notice a selective tressure and the same should be supported by the mount of the same should be supported by the same should be same should be supported by the same should be supported by the same should be support RICE—Carolina is held firm at 11all 1/4c, we notice a sale of 18 tres, understood at the latter price; Rangoon we quote held at 9 1/4m 1/2 tree? It.

SUGAR—We notice a sale, not before reported, of 275 boxes Cuba at 9c%; is hids common Porto Rice at 103/4c—both taken by reiners. To-day the maract was quiet, no sales reported; prices remain steady as last quoted. SALT—With good jobbing demand we quote lots from dealers at \$3 10a3 20 for Liverpool Fine, and \$2 20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ sack for Ground Alum. Turk's island scarce and firm at 22a65; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel for large and small hots from store.

WHISEEY—Continues dull and nominal at 25a28c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ slight for lots in bond. No sales of free reported for some days past.

DOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET, April 27-For the week

ome days past.

Dosron Dax Goods Marker, April 27—For the Scotter Bridgy, April 26.—[From the Shipping List.]—There is very little that is satisfactory to note in the Dry Goods market. The continued decline in the raw material, contrary to the expectations of both manufacturers and receivers, has weakened the market for all kinds of domestics, and tendency of prices is to lower figures. Fine brown sheetings and shirtings continue in active demand, and good styles are sold up close. Medium blanched goods are dull, especially in marrow widths. demand, and good styles are sold up close. Medium bleached goods are dull, especially in narrow widths. We quote Bartlett 44 at 21½c; Massachusetts BB at 16c, and E at 14c. Corset jeans are sold up. Hamilton ticks are selling at 33c; do J at 28, and stribes at 25c. Drills, denims and cotton flamuels have been very quiet. The market for prius remains without material change. The demand is not so brisk us we generally have at this season, but prices remain about the same. We quote Cochece and Sprague 18c, Pacific 17c, and are sold up with a good demand; Mancrester, Allens, American, Hamilton and Dun ell 10½c. Delaines remain the same and stocks continue to be well sold up; we quote Manchester at 24c for regular styles and 26c for extra. Persian cloths and operas 25c, and angola flannels at 28c. The Lowell delaines are in steady demand at 24c for regular styles. The market for Woollens, as a whole, have improved a little; heavy weights are selling more freely, owing to the extreme low prices and live weights in light colors are scarce. Silk mixtures are in good demand. Carpets are sold close up to production, and some desirable patterns are engaged ahead.

Boston Boot AND Shoe Market—For the week ending April 26.—Eluiness in the boot and shoe line has been very good the past week for the scason. Jobbers generally have had a good trade, and many of the large Western buyers are now hore for the season. Jobbers generally have had a good trade, and many of the large Western buyers are now hore for the season. Jobbers generally have had a good trade, and many of the son, and there is a prospect of a fair business for some weeks to come. The market is cleared of some descriptions of men's work, and on these goods manufacturers are cordered shead. The prices are very firm and well sustained to all desirable goods. The manufacturers are nowery well employed in filling orders and are looking for an active fall demand. Stocks of all kindare scarce and prices rule high. Wax and sole leather are very stiff in prices, and from pleached goods are dull, especially in narrow widths We quote Bartlett 4-4 at 21½; Mussachusetts BB at 16

Consiguees per South Carolina Kaltroad May 1. 86 bales Cotton, 40 bales Mdze, 8 bbls Spirits and 12: so balos Cotton, 40 tales Midze, 8 bbls Spirits and 123 bbls Crude Turpentine, 20 bbls Resin, 10 casks Clay, and Sundries. To J Marshali, A Robinson & Co, J B Skipper, G H Walter & Co, J Coakley, W Roach, E H Rodgers & Co, J Baillis, Noyes & Vali, C N Averlii & Son, Willis Chisolin, R R Agent, G W Williams & Co, E J Wiss & Co, J B E Sloan, Street Bros & Co, Mowry & Co, Roper & Stoney, J K Bevin, W W Smith.

Passengers. Per steamship E B Souder, for New York—C Roper, J G Jenniugs, C Canty, S Matthews, N Looblin, Miss C M Michel, H Dilldine, L Hill, C J Demerest, R Martin, S W Dervey, Jr. II A Hurlbert, Jr., J R Gimerbernet, C Dor-

Dervey, Jr. H. A. Hurtbert, Jr. J. R. Gimerbernet, C. Dortie, H. Scott, J. Gengilve, and 2 in steerage.
Per steamer Emille, from Georgetown, S. C.—Miss Johnston, Mrs. Lance, Mrs. Smith, R. Thomas, M. R. Wiley, J. J. Nowell, F. Hudson, Dr. Fishburne, Mrs. Ford, C. Alston, Miss Ravenel, Miss Praser, and 32 deck.
Per steamer W. W. Frazier, from Edisto and Rockville—B. Baisey, Jr., D. J. LaRoche, F. M. Whaley, J. Hopkinson, W. McClure, A. Hammond, lady and child, F. W. Ludovici, G. H. Hoppock, lady, .. children am 12 servants. Brig Gen Foust, U. S. A. Mrs. Col. H. W. Smith, child and servant, J. LaRoche, J. J. Mikell, J. Colwell, A. Kingsbury, F. Reed, A. M. Bailey and lady, J. G. Grane, De A. E. Hoyt, H. Wilson, G. S. Smita, L. E. Johnson, M. K. de Moncado, E. Mundy, and 24 deck,

PORT CALENDAR.

WATER 3..43 4..41 5..32 4..62

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Arrived Yesterday. Schr Ann S Deas, from West Point Mill. 18 bbls Ricc. Clifford & Matthewes. To Clifford & Matthewes.
Steamer Finilio, Davis, Georgetown, S.C. Mdze. To
W.W. Shackellord.
Steamer W. W. Frazier, Torent, Edisto and Rockville.
10 bales Cotton, and Mdze. To J & T Getty, Roper &
Stoney, W. McClure, A. Hammond, and others. Cleared Yesterday.

steamship E B Souder, Lockwood, New York-Willis Steamship J W Everman, Tuttle, Philadelphia—H F Ba-& Co.

Went to Sea Yesterday. Steamship E B Souder, Lockwood, New York. J W Everman, Tuttle, Philadelphia Schr P M Wheaton, Ireland, Georgetown, S C Schr F A Heath, Williams, Georgetown, S C. , Ireland, Georgetown, S C.

From this Port. Steamship Moneka, Lebby, New York, April —. Schr Lilly, Francis, New York, April 28. Schr S J Waring, Smith, Newport, R I, April 27, for

Memoranda The schr Reporter, Coombs, from Rockport for Charles on, arrived at Holmos' Hole, April 22. FALMOUTH, E, April 15.—The American ship Presiden

FALMOUTH, E. April 16.—The American ship resident Fillmore (before reported by cable), Luce, from Glasgow for New York (pig iron), foundered in lat 44 :30 N, lon 54 W. The crew were taken off by the bark Syrian Star, of Yarmouth, N S, from Portland for London. Part of crew were transferred to the Maria Scammell, which vossel landed them here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—About 113 bales cotton have been landed since last report from the Confidence, from Charleston; they are now sent direct to Fethard, and are put into carls without touching the quay.

LIST OF VESSELS
RED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT.
FOREIGN.
FUREIGN.
LIYERPOOL, Conner, sailod
SOUTHAMPTON.
artell, sailedFeb
DOMESTIC.
BELFAST, ME.
Coombs, sailedApril
BOSTON.
Gage, Shehhe, clearedApril 2 Vaux, Powell, upApril 2
NEW YORF.
ith, Tooker, cleared
BALTIMORE,
tapsco, Neff, to sail
es, Marston, sailed
į

MISCELLANEOUS. OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE

E. H. KELLERS & CO., (LATE PHIN & DORN) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

No. 131 MEETING STREET, Third door above Market

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS TO their usual stock of pure and fresh DRUGS MEDICINES

DYE STUFFS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS FINE SOAPS TOILET POWDER; POMADES COSMETICS

COMBS BRUSHES EXTRACTS, &c. mprising invoices from the most reputable manu facturers. On hand, all the principal

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, including Preparations of AYER, JAYNE, HALL, CHEV ALIER, DAVIS, WRIGHT, HOLLOWAY. &c. Also,

large assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS TRUSSES SADDLE BAGS

MEDICINE CHESTS GLASS METAL AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS GLASSWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. attention is paid to the importation and selec-

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS, and none other are allowed to go out of the Establish-PRESCRIPTIONS compounded

with accuracy, and the public can depend on the utmost reliability in the execution of orders. E. H. KELLERS, M.D. II BAER, M.D. DAVEGA, YOUNG & McKENZIK

THE MARION STAR.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, IS published at Marion, S. C., in the central portion of the country, and offers a favorable medium to Merchants, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who desire to extend their business in the Pee Dee country. For the benefit of our advertising patrons, we shall, in addition to our subscription list, which is constantly in-creasing, publish and distribute gratuitously 3000 extra opies of the STAR, during the business season this

Rates of Advertising liberal. November 20 Editor and Proprietor. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEROKEE C

INDIAN MEDICINE Cures ail diseases caused by self-abuse, viz.— Spermator-rhea, Seminat - Weakness, Night - Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitute, Patnain the Back, Dimners of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerres, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insamity, Consumption, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of youthful indisections.

The Cherokee Cure will restore health and vigor, step the emissions, and effect a pertanent cure after all other medicines have failed. Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a scaled envelope, free to any saliress.

Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Sold

Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Sold

by all drumists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on receipt of price, by the sole proprietor, Dr. W. B. MERWIN, 37 Walker St., M. Y. Cherokee Remedy.

Cures all Urinary Com-plaints, viz: Gravel, In: Ham-mation of the Bladder and Kitineys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra: Dropsical Steell-ings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in accountable with the CHEROKEE INJECTION,

does not fail to cure Gonorrhen, Gleet and all Mu-cous Discharges in Malo or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Allus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in these cases where other medicines have been used without success. Price, Remedy, One Bottle, \$2, Three Bottles, \$5.
"Injection, " \$2, " \$5. Price, Remedy, One Bottle, \$2, Three Bottles, \$5.

"Injection, " " \$2, " " \$5.

The Cherokee "Cure," "Remedy," and "Injection" are to be found in all well regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world, for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers, by selling cheap and worthless compounds,—in order to make money—in place of these. Be not deceived. If the druggists will not buy them for y , writ, to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed and free from observation. We trent all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines or advice, to the sole proprietor. F Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker St., N. Y.

A Treacherous and Deadly Foe!

CATARRH!

PAIN AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Dr. Norton's New Remedy FOR CATARRH, AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS THE ACME

OF PERFECTION,

IT BREAKS PP THIS TERRIBLE DISEASE AT ITS FOUntain Head, and removes at once all the wretched symptoms of this loathsome maisdy, such as Pain in the Temples, Offensive Discharges, Obstruction of the Breathing Tubes, Repulsive Breath, Snapping Sounds in the Ears, Absent-Mindedness, Montal Depression, Dimness of Vision, Sore Throat, Hacking Cough; restores the sense of Taste and Smell, and permanently cures the disease it. Vision, Sore Threat, Hacking Cough; restores the sons of Taste and Smell, and permanently cures the disease a all lis types, forms and stages, with absolute certainty.

This remedy and mode of treatment, like the disease is peculiar. In consists of the inhalation of harmless is quids from the pain of the hand. The immediate relie it affords is alone worth ten times the cost of the remedies.

dies.

Norton's New Pamphlet on Catarrh is out. Informa-tion never before published. Call at our nearest Agency, or send a stamp for it.

Prepared by GERRIT NGRTON, No. 11 Ann-street, New York.

Drs. RAOUL & LYNAH, CITY APOTHECARIES,

November 1 thstu6mo Agent for Charleston. NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMMIGRANTS, NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMMIGRANTS,
HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.
OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL.
March 13, 1857.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FO. LOWING AUT OF
the Legislature, passed the 29th day of December,
1866, all persons concerned are hereby neighed to call at
this Office and take out the required because immediately.
Clerk SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

N ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AND IMMIGRANTS IN THE PORT AND HARBOR OF CHARLES-

I. He it enucted, by the Senate and House of Representa 1. He it endeded, by the Sende and Modes of Representa-tives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same. That it shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or attempt to board a vessel arriving in the port or higher of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the maser or person having charge of such vessel, or from be wner or agents. II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master.

owner or agents.

II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master, or other person having charge of any vessel arriving or being in the port of Charleston, to permit or authorize any sanors, hold or boarding house keeper, not licensed as hereinarter provided, or any agent, runner or employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding nouse, to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or eing in the harbor of port of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made tast to the wharf, or anchored, with infont to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crew employed on such vessel.

III. It shall not be hawful for any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, or the employee of any sailor's or im a igrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, having boarded any vessel made fast to any wharf in the port of Charleston, to neglect or refuse to leave said vessel, after having been ordered so to do by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or master or person naving charge or agent years on the keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or otherwise, any sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, without having a license from the City Caunali thereof, V. It shall not be lawful for any person, not having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having such license, to invite, ask or solicit in the city or harbor of Charleston, the boarding or lodging of any of the cree employed on any vessel, or of any inemigrant arriving in the said city of Charleston.

VI. The City Council shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sailors' or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, and upon satisfactory evidence to them of the respectability and competency of such applicant, and of the suitableness of his aggognizonations, shall issue to hing a license, which shall be good for one year, unless sooner revoked by said City Council, to keep a sailor so in immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and solicit boarders for the same.

VII. The City Council may upon satisfactory evidence.

of the disorderly character of any sailors' or immigrant hotel or boarding house, licensed as hereinbefore pr vided, or of the keeper of proprietor of any such house or of any force, traud, deceit or misrepresentation, in it viting or soliciting hearders or lodgers for such house on the part of mich keeper or proprietor. on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to per-suade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, or such keeper or proprietor, or any qt his agents, runners or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

VIII. Every person receiving the Heense hereinbefore provided for shall pay to the city Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

IX. The said City Council shall furnish to each sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, Heonsed by them as atoressid, one or more badges or shields, on which shall be printed or engraved the name of such notel or boarding house keeper, and the number and street of his ho el or boarding house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said City Council upon the revocation by them, or expiration of any license granted by them, as herein provided.

X. Every sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding-house keeper, and overy agent, runner or employee of such hotel or boarding-house keeper, when boarding any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, or when inviting or soliciting the boarding or lodging of any scaman, sailor or person employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant, shall wear, conspicuously displayed, the shield or badge referred to in the loregoing section.

XI. It shall not be hawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to lave, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant so arriving in the city of Charleston, with the intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or or any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant or any or the crew employed on any vessel being in the harbor of Charleston, with the intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or or any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant or or any of the crew employed on any vessel being in the harbor o

VII. The City Council may, upon satisfactory evidence

Presiden, of the Senate CHAS, H. SIMONTON, Speaker House of Representatives Approved December 20, 1866; JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

THIS SOAP REQUIRES ONLY TO BE USED TO prove its superior quality. Use it as you would any common Soap. Try it and you will be convinced that it is superior to any other article in market. For sale by Grocers generally. Manufactured by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front Manufactured by 1 A Lands by GRUDER & MARTIN, GRUDER & MARTIN,

GRUBER & MARTIN,
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No. 161 Meeting street,
Opposite Charleston Hotel,
windmo

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row. ISAAC DAVEGA, GEORGE B. YOUNG, GERARD L. MCKENZIE,

TAVING SUCCEEDED TO THE FOREIGN COLLEGE TON BUSINESS of Messra, BIRNET, FB: B-FISS & FLANDERS, we will attend to the collect on of part due and maturing claims throughout the United COMMISSIONERS FOR ALL THE STATES,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

DR. N. A. PRATT, (SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & WILSON BROTHERS.)

NO. 23 HAYNE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

DEALER IN

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

AT THE SALE OF THE PLANTATION BIT

TERS is without precedent in the history of the world.

There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the

most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever dis-

covered. It requires but a single trial to understand thi". Their purity can always be relied upon. They

ar composed of the celebrated Callsaya Bark, Cascarilla

Flowers, Winterpreen, Anise, Cloverbuds, Orange-poel,

S .-- T .-- 1860-- X. &c.

bey are especially recommended to clergymen, pub

is speakers, and persons of literary babits and seden

tary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food,

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to fin

n these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They are an autidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent missmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholers and Cholers Morbus.

The following startling and emphatic statements can

Work Regiment: NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4fh, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposit

cine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by

Dr. DRAFE, of Naw York, was prescribed to give m

them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hos-

pital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

They purify, strongthen and invigorate.

They cure Dyspensis and Constitution.

They create a healthy appetite.

Snake-ross, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock,

and clear mental facuities.

be seen at our office.

Bark, Daudelion. Chamomile Flowers, Lavender

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS. ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, GLASS, of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLAND-HEAVES, COUGHS, DIS-TEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VI-TAL ENERGY, &c. Analysis of Ores, Soils, Fertilizers, &c., made with Analysis of Ores, Solis, Fertilizers, Sc., made with gradest care and a curracy. Chemical advice given in all branches of the science, on moderate terms. Dr. F. OLIN DANNELLY is connected with the above house, and will be pleased to see his numerous friends and acquaintances. stuth@mo March 16 ITS USE IMPROVES

DRUGS, CHEMI ALS, ETC.

THE WIND, INCREASES THE APPETITE—GIVES A
SMOOTH and GLOSSY SKIN—and transforms the MISERABLE SKELETONS INTO A FINE LOOK-TO KEEPERS OF COWS THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE It in-

has been proven by ac-tual experiment to in-crease the quantity of MILK and C.R.E.A. twenty per cent, and make the BUTTER firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it give them an appetite, o as their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

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